" Mary and a series

SUCCESSFUL IN LITERATURE, WAR AND DIPLOMACY.

An Interesting Sketch of the Life and Labors of One of America's Greatest Literary Lights-One of the Most Genial and Companionable of Men.

Washington Irving was born in the city of New York on the 3d of April, 1783. His father was a Scotchman, while his mother was of English parentage. As a boy the young Washington is described as "handsome, tenderhearted, trathful, susceptible." He was fond of books, but a "dawdler in routine studies." In those days it seemed that boys were hardly out of



their skirts when they entered the colleges or began the study of a profession. At the age of 16 Irving went into the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman to read law, and was admitted at the same time to all the privileges of acquaintance with that gent'eman's very charming family. His health, always delicate, began now to indicate a weakness of the lungs. This led to long rambles up and down the Hudson River, exploring every nook in that valley with his dog and gun, and unconsciously, no doubt, storing up the material for future use which has made all that country classic ground.

About 1802 his brother Peter began the publication of the Morning Chronicle, to which Irving contributed a series of letters, signed Jonathan Oldstyle. This was the first literary work that we have any account of. In 1804 his health had failed so noticeably that his brothers decided to send him to Europe. This was a delightful experience. His brothers were prosperous merchants, and were able to provide for extensive travel and all the pleasures which the various cities of the continent afforded.

He returned to America in 1806 improved in health, and became a great favorite in society. It is said of him that "he had eyes that laughed, and a smile which no one could resist." Certainly he enjoyed all the good cheer of the day. We find it chronicled that at this time he was a member of a society of young literary men of jolly habits, called "The Nine Worthies." They met in an old country house, celebrated in the Salmagundi Papers as "Cockloft Hall."

The "Salmagundi Papers," a series of stories, were written by Irving, his brother William, and Jas. K. Paulding. The writers had a joyous disregard for consequences, which secured for them immediate notice. Soon after, Irving began the work which was to make him famous, in connection with his brother Peter. It was at first intended as a satire upon the "Picture of New York," just published by Dr. Mitchell. Peter was called by business to Europe, and Irving changed the whole plan and scope of the work, producing the "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker." Its publi cation was preceded by notices in the newspapers announcing the disappearance from his lodgings of a "small alderly gentleman, dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of Knickerbocker." That he went away, owing his landlord, leaving a "curious written book," which would be sold to pay his bills. His book, when it came out, was a great success, but Irving still hesitated to decide for a literary career, though hating the law with all his heart. For several years he lived of slave mothers should have their freethought for the morrow, not unlike his sown faulty, lovable "Rip."

When the war of 1812 was in progress the burning of Washington by Gen. Poss effectually roused Irving. The next day he offered his services to Gov. Tompkins, and was made Governor's aid and military secretary. When the war closed he went to England for a short stay with his brothers, and remained abroad seventeen should be removed from his empire and a bottle of claret each day. This years. The firm of Irving Bros. was then in a tottering condition, and eration only 27,000 slaves had been finally became insolvent. Necessity freed in four years. So, in 1875, compelled Irving to return to his literary work. He brought out a new edition of the "History of New York." Sir Walter Scott said he laughed till over the age of sixty years were freed his sides ached over the queer doings at a stroke. of the smoking, eating, dozing Dutch families of New Amsterdam. By this means Irving made the acquaintance of several men of letters, and paid a the Princess Isabel, regent, makes the

a very warm friend. In 1819 the first number of the Hall" and "The Tales of a Traveler" followed. And then the "Life of lent result of war, nor, as serfdom was Columbus" was taken up. This was an abolished by Russia, by the fiat of an chronicles and legends, as well as the archives of the Columbus family. He "The Alhambra," "The Lives of Columbus and his Companions" and the from the American continent altogether. "Conquest of Grannela," which he himself considered his best work.

About 1820 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of St.

ceived with honors. Irving then took up the exploration assumed the royal duties when he was mouth water .- Idea.

so marvelously during his absence, and wrote "A Tour of the Prairies" and other books on the West, as the result He determined to satisfy his longing

for a home, and finally made his "roost" at Tarrytown on the Hudson, calling the place Sunnyside. He became a regular contributor to the Knickerbocker Magazine, and prepared the "Legends of the Conquest of Spain," the French King "Recollections of Abbotsford," and "Newstead Abbey," besides other mis-Throughout cellaneous work. In 1842 he was honored by the mission to Madrid. His father of his people. He has introdiplomatic daties were unusually deli- duced many reforms, has always cate and difficult, owing to the peculiar listened to the voices of the people's state of political affairs.

In 1846 he returned to his dear Sunnyside and labored incessantly upon traveled much; and wherever he has his "Life of Washington," laying it gone he has sought to obtain knowlaside to write "Mahomet and His Suc- edge which he might turn to useful cessors" and a "Biography of Gold- purposes in his government. Under smith," with whom he was always much his sway Brazil has made great progin sympathy. We have no other por- ress, has lived under the reign of peace trait of Washington so dignified, so and law, and has attained substantial manly, and withal so human, as Irving | material prosperity. has given to us.

There is an enduring charm in everything which he wrote; a vital quality, which seems to be the outgrowth of his own sweet and pure char-

He died of disease of the heart, suddenly, on Nov. 28, 1859, but the fragrance of sweet and gracious living still lingers, and the memory of undeviating integrity and purity of character is a precious heritage for the children whom he loved as his own. He was buried beside his mother in a low.

### THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE.

EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN EMPIRE.

How It Was Brought About-Something Concerning Dom Pedro, the Wise and Beneficent Ruler to Whom the World Is Indebted for the Great Reform.

Last May the Brazilian Chambers passed a law setting free every slave or two of roasted coffee, to be chewed within the territory of the empire. This half an hour before meals, which will is the end to which the good Emperor, greatly lessen the appetite for food. Dom Pedro, has long directed his efforts, and in his aim he has been seconded and aided by his people.

Gradual steps, looking to the final In 1871, at the time that the first law to give them an appetite for the muffins,

of his own country, which had changed fifteen. He is in his sixty-third year, and has actually reigned forty-eight years—a longer period than any European monarch, excepting Queen Victoria, has occupied the throne-and if we include the years of his minority, he is her senior as a sovereign by six years. His only living daughter and heiress, the Princess Isabel, married Prince Louis d'Orleans, a grandson of the French King Louis Philippe, and

Throughout his long reign Dom Pedro has been truly the wise and kind representatives, and has shown himself an enlightened ruler. He has

A Beauty Doctor.

There is a woman in New York who has a growing clientele of patients coming to her to be treated for ugliness. They may be in perfect health physically, but not quite at peace in their minds because of defects which render them unpleasing in the eyes of their fellow mortals, and she ministers to this mind diseased by curing, as far as possible, the complaint of plainness. Women go to her to be made thinner or stouter, to have their color heightened beautiful spot overlooking Sleepy Hol- or reduced, to be treated for ugly complexions, red eyes, thin hair, round shoulders, and all the physical faults which make the difference between beauty and the lack of it. To women who are too stout she recommends a bath of salt water in the morning, two or three handfuls of rock salt being put in the bath over night and allowed to dissolve. They must be rubbed dows with a heavy Turkish towel after this salt bath, and are to sleep on hard beds, while the only internal treatment she prescribes is Congress water and a grain She suggests a diet of cresses, lettuce, and spinach, with desserts of Iceland moss jellies.

Thin women she feeds on carrots and extinction of slavery, have been taken parsnips, and doses them with a few in Brazil for the past seventeen years. drops of acid phosphate before meals

DOM PEDRO, EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

apprentices until they were twenty-one years of age. These apprentices might case they were cruelly treated. The law also established an emancipation fund. Meanwhile the Brazilian Government freed all the slaves it owned. The result of the law of 1871 did not content Dom Pedro, who was ardently desirous that the stigma of slavery as quickly as possible. By its slow opanother law was passed, providing for value of their slaves, while all slaves

The third law, which was passed in May of this year, by both Deputies and Senators, and received the assent of visit to Scott, who was ever afterward redemption and freedom of all the slaves yet in bondage in the empire immediate. One of the striking features Sketchbook appeared in America and of this beneficent event is that slavery immediately give up a case if her direcwas completed in 1820. "Bracebridge has been abolished in Brazil, not, as was the case in this country, as a vioinspiration, for out of it grew all his absolute sovereign, but by the force of other Spanish books. In 1826 Irving a growing and finally victorious public there is no excuse for thorough ugliwent to Madrid, where he had access to opinion. The slaves are freed on nes, and that it can be to a great extent the great collections of history, old moral grounds. The Brazilians have made a matter of will with a woman done with slavery, because they recog nize it as a great wrong. Thus slavery has opened to us a fascinating world in disappears from the last Christian country in which it has existed, and

The news of the event reached the Brazilian Emperor in far-off Italy, where he lay stri ken with a grave malady. It is gratifying that he has James. In 1830 he was awarded one lived to see the good cause of freedom, of the two annual gold medals of which he has so long championed, win George IV., by the Royal Society of the victory by the voluntary act of the Literature, and the degree of D. C. L. representatives of his people. No from the University of Oxford. He re- monarch has lived in these times, intired from the legation and returned to deed, more worthy of respect than Dom Pedro. He succeeded to the throne of in Kentucky, as you remember, and Christ, we must mind our fireside du-Brazil in 1831, when six years old, and yet in one incident you make the hero's ties as well as the duties of the sanctu-New York in 1831, where he was re- Pedro. He succeeded to the throne of

was passed, there were more than a brown bread, catmeal, and fruit that million and a half of slaves, valued in are to form the greater part of their money at nearly \$600,000,000. The diet. But what she principally relies law of 1871 provided that all children upon to add flesh to thin girls is a pint of sweet milk to be drank every night the life of a man of leisure, taking no dom, though they should still serve as just before getting into bed. She orders off the corsets of round-shouldered girls and puts them into braces appeal to the courts for protection in instead, with daily exercises on a pulling machine to help on the good work, while awkward and heavy girls are given a bar over which they are to jump many times every day. When a woman has become too florid she is fed on sassafras tea and given hot baths, and the pale woman has her baths cold "beauty doctor," as she is called, has effected some wonderful cures of plainness, and in several cases has taken entire charge of a woman for six the payment to owners of the adjudged | months, with the result that at the end of that time her friends scarcely knew her, so greatly had her appearance changed. There is talk of an infirmary or private hospital being established in New York, of which the "beauty doctor" is to have charge, and where women will go, as they do now to the rest cures, to undergo thorough treatment for ugliness. This female beauty cultivator is stern and dictatorial, and will tions are not carried out to the letter. She has great hopes of her hospital, where her patients will be directly under her eye, and she can see that her ideas are carried out. She holds that whother she will be pretty and pleasing or not .- New York World.

A Palpable Error.

Author (to editor)-Have you examined my last story, Mr. Snippit?? Editor-Yes, It seems all right with

one exception. Author-What is that?

of the eternal fitness of things and made quite a blunder.

Author-Indeed! Editor-Yes sir, The scene is laid A PRINCESS' VOLUMES.

BY PROF. DAVID SWING.



ELENA, the daughter of Queen Victoria, has done the reading class a great favor in translating into Enlish the journal of the daughterof Frederick William I. and sister of Frederick the Great, and as

great a kindness in the second volume filled with the correspondence of Wilhelmine with Voltaire. No more interesting books have appeared for many years. They are a picture of the first half of the century preceding our own, and are full of that kind of good cheer which comes from finding a lot of rascals ten times as worthy of the halter as any of the nominally decent people of our times

and country. The modern man or woman who has not yet read these memoirs has at least not had the unhappiness to become acquainted with a meaner lot of men and women than were ever trumped up for use in the pages of fiction. Wilhelmine and the little Crown Prince were knocked around and kicked by each tutor and governess, and if for any reason these hirelings permitted the girl and boy to have a vacation from bruises the vacancy was at once filled in with the cudgel or fist of the King. As a father Frederick had the disposition of a hungry tiger and the stubbornness of a mule. The journal contains a gallery of portraits which should for truth's sake be called the "rogue's gallery," of which collection of rogues the most pleasant thought is that they are all dead.

The King was so stingy that he kept his family as hungry as tramps, and many of the quarrels and scenes in the royal palace were at the table, where the miserable food made all those who were attempting to masticate the substances use language as unsavory as the

articles of diet. When a distinguished Margrave was

coming as a guest and was probably to marry an elder sister, the Kiug asked his daughter what preparations she was making for entertaining so high and romantic a personage. Let Wilhelmine tell this pretty little story: "Now my sister made a point of telling him" (the King, her father) "whatever came into her head, even the greatest home truths, and he had never taken herontspokenness amiss. On this occasion, relying on former experience, she answered him as follows: 'When I have a house of my own I shall take care to have a well-prepared dinner, better than yours is, and if I have children of my own, I shall not plague them as you do yours, and compel them to eat things they dislike. What is amiss in my dinner table? the King inquired, getting very red in the face. My sister replied: 'What is the matter with it? There is not enough on it for us to eat, and what there is is cabbage and carrots, which we detest. Her first answer had already angered my father, but now he gave vent to his fury. But instead of punishing my sister he poured out his wrath on my brother, my mother and myself. To begin, he threw his plate at my brother's head, who would have been struck had he not got out of the way; a secend plate he threw at me, which I happily escaped; torrents of abuse followed these first signs of hostility. As my brother and I passed near him he hit out at us with his crutch. Happily we escaped the blow. I was so upset by this scene that I trembled all over and was obliged to sit down to keep from fainting.

No heroine in fiction ever met more difficulties in the way to a happy marriage than this actual Wilhelmine encountered. Her affections were guided and stimulated by abuse, knocks, and threats. The King kept on hand a stock of bridegrooms assembled from all parts of Europe, and when he wished for some new diversion he would send some knavish official to this daughter to order her to sign a marriage contract. The regularity of these offers was equaled by the uniformity with which the delicate girl and her mother sent back the documents unsigned. When at last the girl married the Margrave of Baircuth—a man she esteemed -her health and heart had been broken by the many-shaped barbarisms of

Frederick's palace.

# Zuni Blankets.

Mr. Cushing, by his ardnous researches, has made us conversant with the Zuni Indians, the strangest tribe on the continent. They are what the Western people call "tame" Indians, and much more industrious than any other tribe.

Their chief article of manufacture is blankets, and they are well worth the money asked for them, far exceeding any made by white people.

The Zunis take the wool as it comes off the sheep, color it, spin it into threads, and then turn it over to the squaws, who make the blankets, everything being done by hand alone. The prices for blankets range from five dollars to fifty dollars.

To show how superior they are, it is only necessary to say that one can be tied by the corners, and thus hold a quantity of water for several days without letting a drop come through or changing color in the least.—Golden Days.

The Banana.

The banana, according to scientists, is one of the best of foods. It may almost be looked upon as condensed milk, its composition being 74 per cent. water, 20 per cent. fuel, 5 per cent. flesh-formers, and 0.7 per cent. min-Editor-In one place you lost sight eral, while milk contains 86 per cent. water, 9 per cent. fuel, 4 per cent. flesh-formers, and 0.7 per cent. mineral.

> If we would bring a holy life to ary .- Spurgeon.

RESULT OF FREE WOOL.

SOME WELL - DIGESTED INFORMA-TION FOR VOTERS.

The Home Producer Taxed, the Foreign Producer Subsidized-The Simple Equities of the Case Clearly and Concisely

[David H. Rice, in the Boston Journal.]

It appears to me that too little attention is given to the fact that free trade results in the taxation of American productions, while the like foreign importations escape paying like taxes for the support of our Government. Take wool, for instance, from which the duty is removed by the Mills bill, which proposes "free trade" in wool. Let us trace a bag of Americangrown wool from the tarm in Kansas to the sales-room in Boston. What does that bag of wool represent besides the mere fiber which it contains? It represents in a concrete form human labor for one thing, and taxes which it has paid to support the Government for another. The farmer in Kansas who raised that bag of wool spent a year's time and labor in growing it. During that year the farm from which his sheep were fed was taxed, and the sheep on which the wool be was obliged to take a part of the money he received for it and pay those taxes. Therefore the wool paid this first tax to the Government, and it formed part of the cost of that wool. When the farmer sold that wool to the dealer in Kansas, the dealer had to pay a tax to the Government on his capital employed in the wool business. Accordingly, the dealer added a part of the amount of this tax to the purchase price of that bag of wool, and charted as his selling price so much more for it. When he sold that wool he took part of the money received for it to pay that tax. This was the second tax that bag of wool paid to he Government. The dealer in Kansas, however, had to ship that bag of wool to the merchant in Boaton, who bought it of him. Every line of railroad over which that wool was transported to Boston had to ay taxes to the Government. So it added a part of that tax to its freight charges on that bag of wool, and when it received its recipit many it took part of it to pay that tax. [David H. Rice, in the Boston Journal.]

Boston had to pay taxes to the Government. So it added a part of that tax to its freight charges on that bag of wool, and when it received its regish monoy it took part of it to pay that tax. This was the third tax which that bag of wool was made to pay, and which, of course, was added to its coat. But the Boston merchant has to pay a tax on his money invested in the wool business, as will as upon the income derived from it. So he added a part of that tax to the cost of this bag of wool to make up his selling price to the mill agent, and when the latter buys the wool the Boston merchant takes part of the price he gets and pays that tax. This is the fourth tax which this bag of wool must pay to the Government before it gets into the mill where it is to be used. Thus we see that our bag of American wool has been made to contribute tax after tax to the support of home government, all of wifeh has been added to its cost price to the consumer. These taxes are levied by the Government to car, yit on, so that this wool may be raised and bought and sold and shipped and reach the consumer in the best market in the world—our American home market. The advantacys to our Government are well wo th the taxes this bag of wool has been made to contribute toward paying, even when considered in a reconsistry way and with went went to include toward paying, even when considered in a pecuniary way, and without these advantages no such valuable market for the sale of wool could exis. Unless these taxes were paid, both the Government and its advantages would cease to exist together.

Next take the case of a bag of foreign wool imported in a foreign weak. When that has of ported in a foreign vessel. When that bag of wool is rolled into the Government warehouse, has it been made to contribute anything toward this government or the valuable market of this

Government, to which it is brought for sale to the consumer?

Manifestly not. It is only w'en the duty is paid on it that it contributes its fair share of that expense, and it can be made to contribute to that in no other way. This is because when the Union was formed the States delegated to the formed the contribute to the formed the states delegated.

foreign weel contribute to the exp-use of the Government, as well as domestic wool, is a "victous, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary tavation," and the Democratic party following this so-selled "free trade" doctrine, presents to the country its Mills bill, which removes the tariff from foreign imported wool so that it shall not be made to contribute anything to the support of our Government. At the same time American grown wool is to be left to pay taxes as before. grown wool is to be left to pay taxes as before Could anything be more victors, inequitable and illegical than this scheme of discriminating scains! American wool and in favor of Ioreign wool? Leaving the former to hear a texation, which is not imposed upon the latter charging the former with taxes necessary to uphold our valuable home market for wool and throwing sen that same market to the latter, contribut-

ing nothing.

If our Government and its market is valuable enough to warrant the imposition of taxes on domestic wool, as the only condition upon which that wool can be raised and sold in that market, as is now done, why is it not valuable enough to warrant the imposition of a tariff upon foreign wool brough, into and sold in the same

Why should such a premium over the Ameri-can producer be offered to the foreigner to bring his wool into that market? Why should the cost of maintaining this American market, with all its attractions and advantages in price, be levied in selvance upon American products, and these attractions and advantages be transformed into gold by the foreign importer of any foreign product competing with the American, without

paying for the privilege?
Yet this is what the free-trade Democrat proposes in his Mills bill with relation to wool, as well as any other articles imported among our American products.

# MILLS' SURPLUS PUZZLE,

#### And Gen. Harrison's Simple and Easy So Intion.

[Congressman Mills' Brooklyn speech.] Now, we find \$130,000,000 of surplus revenu locked up in the Treasury. This money mut be restored to the channes of business. If it continues to accumulate disaster and rum will stalk through the land. (It is not accumulating much more. The Democratic appropriations equal the incomes this year within nineteen millions.— ED.) It will not be long before all the circulation of the whole country will be extracted from the channels of business and locked as safely within the walls of the Tressury as if buried in the earth. As money becomes scarce in circulation prices fall and consumption is arrested and re-stricted, and when consumption is arrested production is restricted also-and when production and consumption are restricted transportation is restricted also. Then you will see your merchants wearing long faces. Monoy is as essential an element in the prosperity of a country as railroads, steamboats and carriages. This money must go back again into the channels of circulation.

Intion.

(Gen, Harrison's speech at Indianapolia.)

And now a word about the surplus in the Treasury. Our Demogratic friends did not know what clie to do with it, and so they have deposited it in certain national banks. The Governited it in certain national banks. The Govern-ment gots no interest upon it, but it is loaned out by the banks to our citizens at interest. Our Income is more than our current expenses. There is no authority for the Scretary of the Treasury to lend their money, and so only three methods of dealing with it presented themselves under the law. First, to lock it up in the Treasury vaul s, second, to deposit in the banks without interest; or third, to use it in the purchase of our bods not yet due. The objection to the of our boods not yet due. The objection to the first method was that the withdrawal of so large of our boods not yet due. The objection to the
first method was that the withdrawal of so larga sum might result in a monetary stringency;
the second obviated this objection by allowing
the banks to put the money in circulation; but
neither method resulted in any advantage to the
Government; as to it the money was dead; only
the banks received interest for its use. By he
third method the money would be returned to
the channels of trade and the Governmen would
make the difference between the premium paid
for the boad and the interest that the bonds
would draw if left outstanding until they matured. If a Government bond at the market
premium is a good investment for a capitalist
who is free to use his money as he pleases, can
it be bad financiaring for the Government, having money that it cannot use in any other way,
to use it in buying up its bonds? It is not
whether we shall purposely raise money to buy
our bonds at a premium—no one would advise
that—but shall we so use a surplus that we
have on hand and cannot law ully pay out in
any other way? Do our De ouratic friends
propose to give the banks the free use of it until
our bonds mature, or do they propose to reduce
our annual income below our annual expenditure by a revision of the tariff until this surplus
be used and then revise the tariff each of the ture by a revision of the tariff until this surplus be used and then revise the tariff again to re-stere the equilibrium?

WANTS NO THIRD PARTY.

Bishop Newman's Advice to the Temperance People.

(Springfield (III.) special.]

Yesterday evening the officers of the Prohibi-tion organization in this county sent a letter to Bish p J. P. Newman, invl. ing him to discuss prohibition with the Rev. W. H. Boole of New Jersey, who will speak at the court-house here to-morrow evening. Speaking of the matter to-day the Bishop said:

"I am here attenting conference and have no time to devote to such a discussion. The invi-

tation refers to a letter which I wrote to Gen. Cyrus Bussey, in which he stated that persons in New York were quoting me as a third party man. His letter and my reply have both been published. If I had time to spare from my conference work I would gladly respond to the invitation now sent me, and show, first, that whatever has been accomplished in the way of temperance legislation in this country has been the work of the Republican party; and, second, that in that party to-day is the hope of the temperance people and the temperance legislation of the country. So far as I can observe in traveling through the country, the people, with few exceptions, are coming to this conclusion and are standing firm for Harrison and Morton. It is likely the work of this conference will not be concluded till late to-morrow might, and then I have to go directly to the Southern Illinois Conference at East St. Louis." ference at East St. Louis."

#### MUGWUMPS FOR HARRISON.

Pointed Letter Written by One of the 1884 Independents.

(Boston (Mass.) special.] General (Mass.) special.]

John Comess, of Dorchester, one of the Independents of 1884, has written a letter declaring that he does not favor the re-election of Grover Cieveland. Sits first reason is that "every objection by Republicans to the candidate of 1884 has been disposed of in the candidacy of Benjamin Harrison. No better than he has appeared in our public life. In at least one respect it this life far exceeds that of his opponent. During the War of the Rebellion, while the one was saugly at home, not even burdened with civil cares, the other put his life in issue that we might continue to be a Nation; and, surely, there was no

at home, not even burdered with civil cares, the other put his life in issue that we might continue to be a Nation; and, surely, there was no little merit in that."

Again says Mr. Conness: "The Democratic President, whom I helped elect, might electrify the nation by a just and courageous word in condemnation of fraul and for se in the elections at the South, but no such word has been spoken. In every department of the Government Mr. Cloveland has given preference to men of the Southern States, and not always judiciously. The leading law office is filled by one who commande trebei threes in the field, and who, in his great office has employed its powers to build interests for himself and his friends. There has been no more flagrant action in the history of our Government than that taken by the Autorney Coneral in his relation to the litigation against the Hell telephone patents. It is a semidal of the first mainitude and stands unredreased by the President. In this connection also and upon general principles the selection of the late Secretary of the Interior and his subsequent promotion to be a Justice of the Supreme Court are a discredit to Mr. Cleveland."

Mr. Conness differs essentially from the President on the tariff question, and closes an argument on this point with these words: "I believe the home market is of more consequence to the American people and producers than the foreign market is."

"The Laborer Is Worthy of His Hire."

"The Laborer Is Worthy of His Hire."

UNITED STATES.

Labor's Protected Home.
"In Philadelphia, Pa.,
a protection city, 170,...
000 homes are owned by makedness, pauperism, working people."—Hon, and crime follow sadly Chas, O'Noili.

"The laboring men cheap labor."—Hon. F. and women of the Bound.
United States have on "In Leeds, England, a deposit in these savings free trade city, populabanks a sufficient tion 521,000, not one lamount to have paid on boring man or mechanic March 1, 1838, the whole owns his home."—Eviof our national debt of dence Chief of Police.

\$\frac{1}{2}\text{1, 200}\text{2,545,714, and still.} \text{The signs of unrest have thirty-three milling Europe, the vast lious surplus."—Sena-armaments, the misery tor Morrill.

"I am like the boy warn us to stand by our who hired his slater to American policy of make his shirts. Some home development, of one said: 'You could protected industry, and have taken those shirts in ternal improveto the factory and had ments."—Senaror Sherhave taken those shirts internal

tribute to that in no other way. This is because when the Union was formed the Sance delegated to the General Government sole power to levy taxes and duties on haports, and they delegated this power for the express purpose of having such duties levied on this foreign bag of wool, so as to place is on an equality, in the matter of contributing to government expense, with the bag of American grown wool.

But now a Democratic President slops in and declars that this American system of having foreign wool contribute to the express of the Government. As well as domestic wool, is a "vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary tavation," and the Democratic party following this so-called "free trade" doctrine, presents to the country its Mills bill, which removes the tariff from foreign imported wool so that it shall not be made to contribute anything to the support of our Government. At the same time American imported wool so that it shall not be made to contribute anything to the support of our Government. At the same time American imported wool so that it shall not be made to contribute anything to the support of our Government. At the same time American imported wool so that it shall not be made to contribute anything to the support of our Government. At the same time American imported wool so that it shall not be made to contribute anything to the support of our Government.

wage-earners of the whole world nut to-gether. The wage-earn-ers in Connecticut and Shode Island own more property than wage-earners of the whole world outside of the United States, "Sena-"The American work-

clothed and able to maintain his family as becomes the dignity of an American citizen Noger Evans, working-

Pretense vs. Practice.

"We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries."—Cleveland Letter of Accept-

The Mills bill, to which Cleveland and his party

are formally committed, specifically declares for absolute free trad in lumber, an established industry representing an annual product of nearly \$303,00,001 a year.

It declares for absolute free trade in wool, an established industry producing over \$20,000,000 :

year.
It provides for absolute free trade in sait, an established industry producing \$40,000,000 a year. It calls for absolute free trade in brick, build-

ing and monumental stone a d granite, lime, potash, and cement, whose production gives employment to thousands of American workmen at American wages.

It declares for b olute free trade in tin plates

and cotten ties for southern plant r, of which we now import nearly twenty million dollars annually, which might be produced by our own labor if protected against the unequal foreign compatition.

ompetition.
It would establish absolute free trade in hemp, jute, flax, and the other established in dustries, which are ev n now unable to compete with the foreign importation which are thrown upon our mar ets to the extent of \$15,000,000 annually, to the displacement of so much Ameri-

In short, it calls for absolute free trade in one sixth of our entire dutiable importations, and yet Cleveland has the auducity to affirm that it is not a crusade in the direction of free trade.

On all our established industries the Mills bill. On all our established industries the Mills bill proposes sweeping reductions of the tariff with the exception of a few Southern industries, as sugar, rice, iron ore marble, etc., such as would destroy the protective feature of our revenue system entirely; and yet we are told that the Cleveland policy which has been in erproted by the Mills bill is not a free-trade policy!

Every free-trader in the country is enthusiastic in support of the Mills bill, and yet they gravely assure us it is not a free-trade measure and does not in licate a free-trade policy.

The mere statement of these facts of record convicts Clevela d and his managers of attempting to secure votes under false pretenses, and brands them as unworthy of the support or confidence of the American people.—New York Irish World.

Mr. Conkling's Old Letter.

Mr. Conkling's Old Letter.

A cortain Mr. Crandall, who lives somewhere up the country, has published a letter which Mr. Conkling wrote against Mr. Blaine in 1866, twenty-three years ago. It is a very angry and excited letter, and was written about the time of Blaine's violent speech ridiculing Conkling as a turkey cock. It says things which Mr. Conkling as a turkey cock. It says things which Mr. Conkling himself never repeated, and which were not brought out in 1884, when Blaine was running for President. It should not have been brought out now. It only does harm to the memory of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Blaine is not injured by it.

The whole controversy out of which this letter grew disappeared from memory long since. It was herce and sharp while it lasted, but it was never of any serious importance. Mr. Conkling had become involved in a dispute with Gen. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, over a local Provost Marshal in the town of Utien, who was a friend of Conkling's, and whom Fry did not approve. Blaine interfered as a friend of Fry's a tainst Conkling, and thus the patty controversy was transferred to the floor of the Bouse of Representatives. Finally the House appointed a committee, with Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, as Chairman. The committee took a great deal of testimony, and its report was rather favorable to Mr. Conkling's side of the question, but it was not sufficiently so to break down. Fry; and, after the fig t was over, the parties stood substantially as they stool before.

The only difference was an inappeasable hatred on the part of Conkling toward Blaine. This passion contributed a good deal to Blaine's defeat in 1881; but there is no sense in reviving it now, and attempting to mix it into the politics of the present day. Let us have peace.—New York Sun.

Look up and not down, Look forward and not back, Look ou and not in, Loud a hand